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Docket No. 0756-2016

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10-28-02

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In re Patent Application of )  
Hiroki MASAAKI )  
Serial No. 09/382,677 )  
Filed: August 25, 1999 )  
For: DISPLAY DEVICE AND )  
METHOD OF DRIVING THE )  
SAME )

Art Unit: 2675  
Examiner: U. Anyaso

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with  
The United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First  
Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents,  
Washington, D.C. 20231, on 10/28/02

**RESPONSE**

Honorable Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The Official Action mailed June 21, 2002 has been received and its contents carefully noted. Filed concurrently herewith is a *Request for One Month Extension of Time*, which extends the shortened statutory period for response to October 21, 2002. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on September 27, 2000; October 12, 2000; February 14, 2001; and March 11, 2002. A further Information Disclosure Statement is submitted herewith and careful review and consideration of this Information Disclosure Statement is requested.

Claims 1-29 are pending in the present application, of which claims 1-3 and 12-15 are independent. For the reasons set forth in detail below, these claims are believed to be in condition for allowance.

Paragraph 3 of the Official Action rejects independent claims 1-3 as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,818,870 to Yaguchi. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. Yaguchi does not teach or suggest all the elements of the independent claims, either explicitly or inherently.

Yaguchi is directed to a digital communication device such as a facsimile. On the other hand, the claims of the present invention are directed to a method of driving a display device. Independent claims 1-3 of the present invention disclose frequency

modulating a reference clock signal, obtaining a modulated clock signal, sampling an image signal on the basis of the modulated clock signal, supplying the sampled image signal to a corresponding pixel, and obtaining an image. The Official Action asserts that Yaguchi teaches these features and points to col. 4, line 58 through col. 5, line 4, col. 8, lines 27-51 and Fig. 15 for support of the assertion. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Specifically, the modulation procedure disclosed in Yaguchi is performed in a modem 805 (Fig. 9). However, the modulation procedures are related to a communication control unit for a facsimile and are not directed to a display device or an image signal. At best, Yaguchi discloses modulation of a digital transmit signal (a) which is converted into an audio PCM transmission code (b). Yaguchi also discloses a checking step where transmitted data are checked against restored data. If the data are the same, the check result is output to a display 820. There is no discussion of a sampled image signal based on a modulated clock signal or supplying the sampled image signal to a pixel. Yaguchi does not disclose frequency modulating a reference clock signal, obtaining a modulated clock signal, sampling an image signal on the basis of the modulated clock signal, supplying the sampled image signal to a corresponding pixel, and obtaining an image. Therefore, the Applicant respectfully submits that Yaguchi does not anticipate the claims of the present invention. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of independent claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) is in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraph 5-7 of the Official Action reject dependent claims 4-7 and 17 as obvious based on the combination of Yaguchi and U.S. Patent 6,281,873 to Oakley, U.S. Patent 6,147,668 to Eglit and U.S. Patent 4,713,688 to Guttner. As noted above, Yaguchi does not teach or disclose all the features of the independent claims. Oakley, Eglit and Guttner are relied upon to teach features of the dependent claims and do not cure the above-noted deficiencies in Yaguchi. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of dependent claims 4-7 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraph 8 of the Official Action rejects dependent claims 8-11 as obvious based on Yaguchi. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection because the

Official Action has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness. As noted above, Yaguchi does not teach or disclose all the features of the independent claims. Further, the Official Action has not presented a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of Yaguchi. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of dependent claims 8-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraph 9 of the Official Action rejects claims 12-15 and 20-29 as obvious based on Yaguchi and U.S. Patent 5,703,621 to Martin et al. The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection because the Official Action has not made a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As stated in MPEP §§ 2143-2143.01, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

There is no suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify Yaguchi and Martin or to combine reference teachings to achieve the claimed invention. The Official Action concedes that Yaguchi does not teach a display device having an active matrix circuit (p. 7, Paper No. 10) or a passive matrix circuit (p. 8). The Official Action

relies upon Martin for teaching an active and passive matrix liquid crystal display. The Official Action asserts that the motivation to combine would have been to "present high quality images in the display device" (Id.). The Applicant respectfully disagrees that a skilled artisan would have been motivated to look to the teachings of Martin in order to modify the Yaguchi display 820, especially where the purpose of the Yaguchi display 820 is to output a check result (whether or not the transmitted data and the restored data are the same). In other words, there is no teaching in Martin to teach or suggest modifying the facsimile machine of Yaguchi to include an active or passive matrix liquid crystal display device.

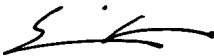
In the present application, it is respectfully submitted that the prior art of record, alone or in combination, does not expressly or impliedly suggest the claimed invention and the Official Action has not presented a convincing line of reasoning as to why the artisan would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 12-15 and 20-29 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is in order and respectfully requested.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Official Action reject claims 16, 18 and 19 as obvious based on the combination of Yaguchi, Martin and either Oakley or Guttner. As noted above, there is no teaching in Martin to teach or suggest modifying the facsimile machine of Yaguchi to include an active or passive matrix liquid crystal display device. Oakley and Guttner are relied upon to teach features of the dependent claims and do not cure the above-noted deficiencies in Yaguchi and Martin. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of dependent claims 16, 18 and 19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) is in order and respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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